NOTE XI.

DESCRIPTIONS OF TWO NEW SPECIES OF THE GENUS CORYPHOCERA

BY

OLIVER E. JANSON.

The first of the two beautiful Cetoniidae here described is an exceedingly interesting addition to our knowledge of this group as being a very close ally of the *Heterorrhina dives* Westw. ¹), a species so extremely rare that, although first described as long back as 1833²), the original type-specimen in the Paris Museum is still, I believe, the only example known, and this it has been suggested is an "artefact" ³), made up of the body of a *Coryphocera* and the head of a *Diceros*, but as the new species here described has a very similar cephalic armature, I do not think any reason should exist for the supposition of the type-specimen of *dives* having been manufactured. The new species is remarkable in having the head similarly armed in the two sexes, which probably will be found to be the case also in *dives*, when the female may be discovered. My description has been taken from a pair, sent by Mr. Ritsema, with a request to name the species after the discoverer.

The other species, I have taken this opportunity of describing, has a quite different form of head, but is very similar in other respects.

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1) Arcana Entomologica, I, p. 134.

2) Gory, Monographie des Cétoines, p. 129, in error, as *C. macleayi* Kirby.

3) Kraatz, Deuts. Ent. Zeits. 1892, p. 374.

Coryphocera rouyeri, n. sp.

Light golden green, shining; a minute spot at the base of the head, a large roundish discoidal spot on the thorax, with a smaller round black spot in its centre, and two transverse bands on the elytra of a chestnut colour, the first of these bands occupies the basal two-fifths of the elytra but does not quite reach the outer margin, the second is narrower, commencing at about three-fifths from the base and extending obliquely to the apical callus and also continued along the suture to the apex; the extreme outer margin of the elytra, the base of the pygidium, hind coxae, margins of the abdominal segments, antennae, palpi and the greater part of the tibiae also of a brownish red, or chestnut colour; margins of the cephalic horns and the tarsi pitchy black. Length 18—20 mm.

Head coarsely punctured at the sides, more sparingly so in the centre, a short deflexed horn, or plate, at the base, having a deep rounded central notch and forming a short, somewhat obtuse, point on each side of it, the apex of which extends as far forward as the level of the front margin of the eyes, beyond and beneath this is strongly concave; side margins of the clypeus produced into two, slightly convergent, stout horns which are concave on the inner side, obtuse at the apex, strigose, and about equal in length to the fore part of the head from the base of the frontal notch, the front margin of the clypeus projects a little beyond the base of the horns, is slightly sinuous and a little impressed in the centre. Thorax sparsely punctured at the sides, basal margin trisinuate. Scutellum with a few punctures at the base. Elytra slightly narrowed behind, punctate-striate, the punctures fine on the disc, coarse and assuming a semi-circular form towards the sides behind, a cluster of fine punctures on each side of the scutellum at the base; the sutural apical angles produced and acute.

Pygidium and underside with sparse strigiform punctures; mesosternal process long, incurved and obtuse at the apex; abdomen very broadly concave in the centre; fore coxae, and middle and hind tibiae fringed with pale yellowish hair; fore tibiae slightly sinuous on the outer side before the apex.

The female is rather larger than the male, much more closely and coarsely punctured, has the sutural angles of the elytra less produced, the abdomen convex and with the base of the apical segment coarsely strigose, the legs stouter, the fore tibiae broader, rugosely punctured, and with a rather strong sub-apical tooth, the hind tibiae also having a very distinct sub-median spur and the cephalic horns are rather stouter.

Hab. West Sumatra: Mount Bongsoü (H. Rouyer). — The described pair is in the collection of the Leyden Museum.

The deeply notched frontal plate will suffice to distinguish this species from *C. dives* Westw., to which it is very closely allied.

Coryphocera simula, n. sp.

♀. Bright green, shining, base of the head and margins of the clypeus pitchy black, a large central patch on the thorax extending from the base to the apex, dilated behind and with an ill-defined black discoidal spot, red-brown; elytra with two transverse red-brown bands, the first occupying nearly the basal half, extending to the side margins and marked with a little green streak at the shoulders, the second oblique, united to the first at the suture, extending almost to the side margin, where it is narrowed, and continued behind, along the suture, to the apex; base of the pygidium, hind part of the prosternum, the mesosternum, hind coxae, sides and margins of the abdominal segments, antennae and legs red-brown, inner edge of the fore and middle femora and underside of the hind femora green, tarsi black. Length 18 mm.

Head coarsely punctured on the basal part, forehead with a strong narrow longitudinal carina terminating abruptly in front on a level with the front margin of the eyes; clypeus concave, sparsely punctured, rounded at the sides, the front margin produced into a short, broad, reflexed horn, obliquely truncated and with the outer angles a little produced on each side at the apex, and with a strong central carina which is continued on the clypeus to a fovea just below the apex of the frontal carina. Thorax coarsely punctured at the sides, more finely so on the disc, basal margin trisinuate. Scutellum coarsely punctured at the base. Elytra coarsely punctate-striate, a dense cluster of punctures on each side of the scutellum at the base; sutural apical angles slightly produced. Pygidium, underside and legs with very coarse, curved and semi-circular, strigiform punctures; hind coxae and apex of the abdomen transversely strigose; mesosternal process long, slightly incurved and obtusely pointed at the apex; legs robust, fore tibiae broad and with a strong sub-apical tooth, hind tibiae with a sharp sub-median spur, fore coxae and middle and hind tibiae with sparse brownish hair.

Hab. Sandakan, British North Borneo.

Differs from *C. borneensis* Wall. in the very distinct armature of the head, it is also very much more coarsely punctured and the markings are slightly different. The single female, given me by my friend the late W. B. Pryer, is the only specimen I have seen.

London, November 10th 1906.